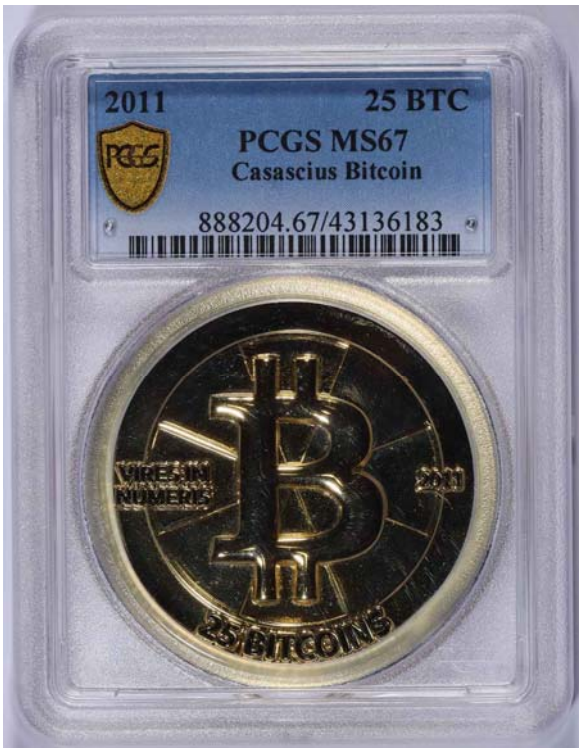
UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



World's Most Valuable Numismatic Item, $48 Million Gold 1,000 Bitcoin Physical Coin, Submitted by GreatCollections to PCGS

Forgotten in a desk drawer for years, this 1,000 Bitcoins denomination "Gold Cas" physical coin purchased in December 2011 for $4,905 is now worth over $48 million. Graded PCGS Proof-70 DCAM, it is the world's most valuable numismatic item. (Photo courtesy of GreatCollections.)

Who knew something like this even existed! Get your Bit Coins certified today!

The Mint Master

November 2021

Volume 69 Issue 11

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE —- November 2021

Mike Rek

Dear Club Members

Thank you everyone for attending our meeting last month at the Columbus Center. A big thanks for Brent Ashworth speaking and bringing some of his historical items for all to see.

We also had a good showing at the U.N.S. Coin show in October and I want to thank all of those who helped and attended.

For November I want to hold a board meeting prior to our meeting at 6:30 PM. We will need to discuss plans for our Christmas dinner and a few other items.

I am presently in Sacramento that broke a 200 year rainfall record with just under 6 inches of rain but I will be back in Utah for our meeting.

Best Wishes, Mike Rek

Contents & Agenda For November 9, 2021

Greetings - Mike Rek	**Bowers Antique Publications**	**4-7**
Mini Exhibit - TBA	**New Orleans Mint**	**9-11**
News & Views - Bob Campbell	**Odd Utah Object**	**12**
Coin Quiz - Casey Hackford-Peer	**Grantsville Co-op**	**14-15**
Refreshments - Larry Kimura / Clay Riggs	**Book Review**	**16**
	Quiz	**18**
	Editors Message	**20**

November's Meeting November 9, 2020 7PM

Meeting location is:

Columbus Center 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City

ANTIQUE PUBLICATIONS FROM Q. DAVID BOWERS

Doug Nyholm

Everyone who collects coins, I'm sure, is familiar with Q. David Bowers. He not only is a significant part of buying, selling, and the auction of rare coins, but is one of the most prolific numismatic writers of our time. Bowers has literally written dozens of books and articles not only in recent years but over many decades beginning in the 1950's. I suspect that almost all collectors have one or more of his books on their shelves.

EMPIRE TOPICS

Issue No. 1 May - June 1958

Empire Topics is the publication of
Empire Coin Company, Inc., 252 Main Street, Johnson City, New York.
Telephone 9-3101 Empire Topics is mailed free to all interested collectors.

Empire Coin Company, Inc., was formed on April 1, 1958 by James F. Ruddy and Q. David Bowers. Triple Cities Coin Exchange and Bowers Coin Company were combined to form the new company. Perhaps a brief history of the two combining companies would be of interest.

Triple Cities Coin Exchange was formed in 1953 by James F. Ruddy. Jim specialized in early American coins at first, but soon widened his operations to include the entire United States series as well as a complete offering of numismatic supplies. Advertising on a nationwide basis was started, and soon several thousand customers were being served. In the early part of 1956 the company moved to an office in downtown Johnson City, N.Y. The addition of a secretarial staff made possible an increased sales volume. In the years since 1953 ever increasing sales and a growing list of customers made Triple Cities Coin Exchange one of America's foremost coin companies.

Bowers Coin Company of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was formed by Q. David Bowers. Dave specialized from the beginning in choice United States coins. Like Jim, Dave soon established a mailing list of several thousand customers. Since 1954 Dave has done a considerable amount of numismatic research and has handled most of the great American numismatic rarities.

DAVE BOWERS

JIM RUDDY

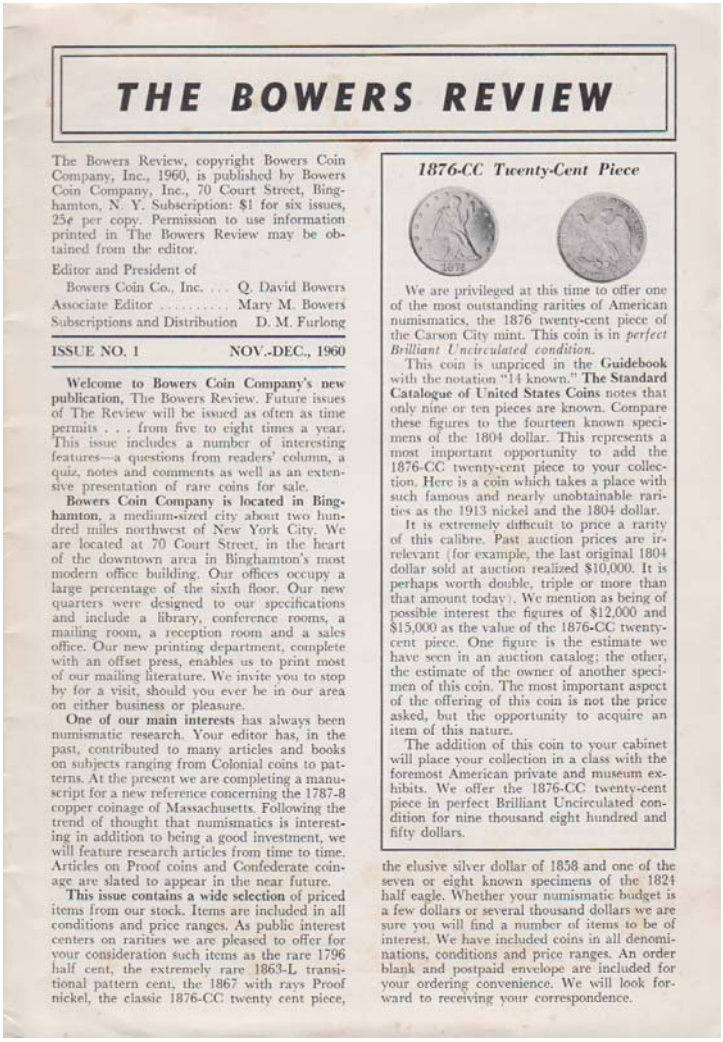
Dave and Jim first combined their efforts in the summer of 1957. Their Penn-New York auction attracted wide attention and was an outstanding success. Realizing that a combination of their two companies would result in a complete numismatic service for collectors, steps in this direction were taken in late 1957 and early this year. Empire Coin Company was incorporated on the first of April, 1958. The combination of facilities, numismatic knowledge, reference libraries, and customer mailing lists made possible a complete numismatic service.

Q. David Bowers began his numismatic career in the early 1950's and in April of 1958 his Bowers Coin Company merged with the Triple Cities Coin Exchange to form the Empire Coin Company. Shortly thereafter the 1st edition of "Empire Topics" was published with the date of May-June 1958. This first edition of "Empire Topics" consisted of 12 pages with the cover article covering the formation of the company also featuring a picture of Dave Bowers and Jim Ruddy. The rest of the publication contained a fixed price llist of coins for sale from Colonial pieces to gold. A large selection of Hard Times tokens was listed for sale. Also a 1875 Proof 20 cent piece was offered for $47.50. Included was Dave Bowers first "Coin Quiz" which became a mainstay of this and later publications. (This coin quiz will be re-printed later in the Mint Master)

The "Empire Topics" was published to the extent of 11 issues ending in late 1960. Thereafter the publication was changed to the "Bowers Review." Now for one to keep track of Bowers early publications can be quite confusing. The first edition of the "Bowers Review" is noted to begin with Issue #1 dated Nov-Dec 1960 The second and final issue was dated Mar-Apr 1961. After these two issues of the "Bowers Review" the publication again changed to the "Empire Review." Getting back to the "Bowers Review" it was published in slightly larger format and contained 24 pages. Issue #1 showcased a 1876-CC Twenty Cent piece on the cover offered at $9850. I immediately placed my order but alas it had already been sold.

The format continued with a Q&A column, another quiz and the standard fixed price list of rare coins. A 1796 Half Cent in Fine was offered for $900.00! A 1856 Flying Eagle cent in BU for $895.00 and a proof 1897 $20 Liberty Gold Double Eagle for just $1275.00.

Now, as I mentioned the numbering and sequence of his publications gets confusing. After the two issues of the "Bowers Review" ending in 1961 the name changed to the "Empire Review." The first edition of the "Empire Review" was labled as Issue #14, Aug-Sep 1961. What happened to issues 1-13? Well 1-11 were the original "Empire Topics," Issue 12 and 13 were the "Bowers Review" but were labeled as Issues



THE BOWERS REVIEW

The Bowers Review, copyright Bowers Coin Company, Inc., 1960, is published by Bowers Coin Company, Inc., 70 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. Subscription: $1 for six issues, 25¢ per copy. Permission to use information printed in The Bowers Review may be obtained from the editor.

Editor and President of
Bowers Coin Co., Inc. . . . Q. David Bowers
Associate Editor . . . . . Mary M. Bowers
Subscriptions and Distribution D. M. Furlong

ISSUE NO. 1 NOV.-DEC., 1960

Welcome to Bowers Coin Company's new publication, The Bowers Review. Future issues of The Review will be issued as often as time permits . . . from five to eight times a year. This issue includes a number of interesting features—a questions from readers' column, a quiz, notes and comments as well as an extensive presentation of rare coins for sale.

Bowers Coin Company is located in Binghamton, a medium-sized city about two hundred miles northwest of New York City. We are located at 70 Court Street, in the heart of the downtown area in Binghamton's most modern office building. Our offices occupy a large percentage of the sixth floor. Our new quarters were designed to our specifications and include a library, conference rooms, a mailing room, a reception room and a sales office. Our new printing department, complete with an offset press, enables us to print most of our mailing literature. We invite you to stop by for a visit, should you ever be in our area on either business or pleasure.

One of our main interests has always been numismatic research. Your editor has, in the past, contributed to many articles and books on subjects ranging from Colonial coins to patterns. At the present we are completing a manuscript for a new reference concerning the 1787-8 copper coinage of Massachusetts. Following the trend of thought that numismatics is interesting in addition to being a good investment, we will feature research articles from time to time. Articles on Proof coins and Confederate coinage are slated to appear in the near future.

This issue contains a wide selection of priced items from our stock. Items are included in all conditions and price ranges. As public interest centers on rarities we are pleased to offer for your consideration such items as the rare 1796 half cent, the extremely rare 1863-L transitional pattern cent, the 1867 with rays Proof nickel, the classic 1876-CC twenty cent piece, the elusive silver dollar of 1858 and one of the seven or eight known specimens of the 1824 half eagle. Whether your numismatic budget is a few dollars or several thousand dollars we are sure you will find a number of items to be of interest. We have included coins in all denominations, conditions and price ranges. An order blank and postpaid envelope are included for your ordering convenience. We will look forward to receiving your correspondence.

1876-CC Twenty-Cent Piece

We are privileged at this time to offer one of the most outstanding rarities of American numismatics, the 1876 twenty-cent piece of the Carson City mint. This coin is in *perfect Brilliant Uncirculated condition.*

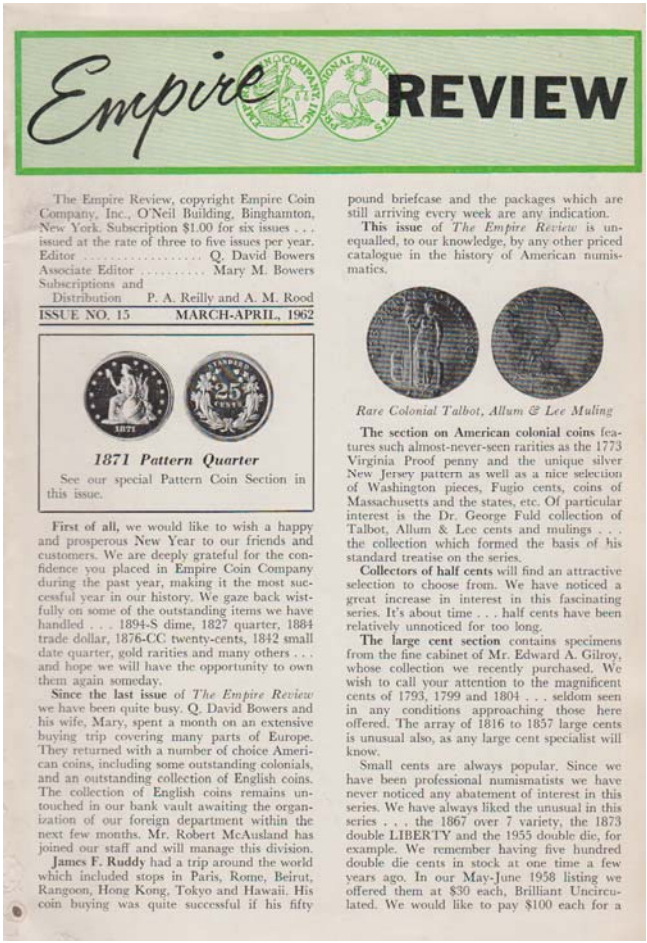
This coin is unpriced in the **Guidebook** with the notation "14 known." **The Standard Catalogue of United States Coins** notes that only nine or ten pieces are known. Compare these figures to the fourteen known specimens of the 1804 dollar. This represents a most important opportunity to add the 1876-CC twenty-cent piece to your collection. Here is a coin which takes a place with such famous and nearly unobtainable rarities as the 1913 nickel and the 1804 dollar.

It is extremely difficult to price a rarity of this calibre. Past auction prices are irrelevant (for example, the last original 1804 dollar sold at auction realized $10,000. It is perhaps worth double, triple or more than that amount today). We mention as being of possible interest the figures of $12,000 and $15,000 as the value of the 1876-CC twenty-cent piece. One figure is the estimate we have seen in an auction catalog; the other, the estimate of the owner of another specimen of this coin. The most important aspect of the offering of this coin is not the price asked, but the opportunity to acquire an item of this nature.

The addition of this coin to your cabinet will place your collection in a class with the foremost American private and museum exhibits. We offer the 1876-CC twenty-cent piece in perfect Brilliant Uncirculated condition for nine thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

#1 & #2. Now with the new "Empire Review" the numbering continued with Issue #14. It took my collecting many of these early issues to figure this out. The "Empire Review" issue #14 actually explained it on their title page The "Empire Topics" was issued 1 to 11. The "Bowers Review" although noted and Issues #1 & #2 were actually #12 and #13 then the first edition of the "Empire Review" continued with edition #14. The "Empire Review" continued through issue #19 which ended the series in 1964.

Issue #14 consisted of 36 pages and several latter issue were double that size. Issue #14 featured a rere 1851 Quarter Eagle in XF for $15,000. Also a fascinating article entitled "The Seizure and operation of The New Orleans Mint by The Confederacy" by Walter Thompson was included. (reprinted later in this Mint Master) The Last issue of the "Empire Review" was dated 1964 which created a gap of several years until the first issue, or forerunner, of "The Rare Coin Review" was published in May of 1969 It was originally published under the simple title of "Choice and Rare Coins" from Hathaway and Bowers Galleries. This first edition was 10 pages in 8 1/2 x 11 format which later morphed into the well known "Rare Coin Review." This first edition offered a 1799 perfect date Large Cent in Sharp VF for $2995.00.



Empire REVIEW

The Empire Review, copyright Empire Coin Company, Inc., O'Neil Building, Binghamton, New York. Subscription $1.00 for six issues . . . issued at the rate of three to five issues per year.
Editor . . . . . Q. David Bowers
Associate Editor . . . . . Mary M. Bowers
Subscriptions and Distribution P. A. Reilly and A. M. Rood
ISSUE NO. 15 MARCH-APRIL, 1962

1871 Pattern Quarter

See our special Pattern Coin Section in this issue.

First of all, we would like to wish a happy and prosperous New Year to our friends and customers. We are deeply grateful for the confidence you placed in Empire Coin Company during the past year, making it the most successful year in our history. We gaze back wistfully on some of the outstanding items we have handled . . . 1894-S dime, 1827 quarter, 1884 trade dollar, 1876-CC twenty-cents, 1842 small date quarter, gold rarities and many others . . . and hope we will have the opportunity to own them again someday.

Since the last issue of *The Empire Review* we have been quite busy. Q. David Bowers and his wife, Mary, spent a month on an extensive buying trip covering many parts of Europe. They returned with a number of choice American coins, including some outstanding colonials, and an outstanding collection of English coins. The collection of English coins remains untouched in our bank vault awaiting the organization of our foreign department within the next few months. Mr. Robert McAusland has joined our staff and will manage this division.

James F. Ruddy had a trip around the world which included stops in Paris, Rome, Beirut, Rangoon, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Hawaii. His coin buying was quite successful if his fifty pound briefcase and the packages which are still arriving every week are any indication.

This issue of *The Empire Review* is unequalled, to our knowledge, by any other priced catalogue in the history of American numismatics.

Rare Colonial Talbot, Allum & Lee Muling

The section on American colonial coins features such almost-never-seen rarities as the 1773 Virginia Proof penny and the unique silver New Jersey pattern as well as a nice selection of Washington pieces, Fugio cents, coins of Massachusetts and the states, etc. Of particular interest is the Dr. George Fuld collection of Talbot, Allum & Lee cents and mulings . . . the collection which formed the basis of his standard treatise on the series.

Collectors of half cents will find an attractive selection to choose from. We have noticed a great increase in interest in this fascinating series. It's about time . . . half cents have been relatively unnoticed for too long.

The large cent section contains specimens from the fine cabinet of Mr. Edward A. Gilroy, whose collection we recently purchased. We wish to call your attention to the magnificent cents of 1793, 1799 and 1804 . . . seldom seen in any conditions approaching those here offered. The array of 1816 to 1857 large cents is unusual also, as any large cent specialist will know.

Small cents are always popular. Since we have been professional numismatists we have never noticed any abatement of interest in this series. We have always liked the unusual in this series . . . the 1867 over 7 variety, the 1873 double LIBERTY and the 1955 double die, for example. We remember having five hundred double die cents in stock at one time a few years ago. In our May-June 1958 listing we offered them at $30 each, Brilliant Uncirculated. We would like to pay $100 each for a

With issue #10 the title officially was labeled the "Rare Coin Review" and it originated from Bowers & Ruddy Galleries. Hathaway was gone from the title. The "Rare Coin Review" continued for 151 issues ending with #151 dated Jan-Feb 2003. This was one of the longest running publications on numismatics ever published, only rivaled by Max Mehl.

Following the aforementioned publications, Bowers Company became ANR, or American Numismatic Rarities and he began publishing a similar publication named the "Numismatic Sun," This was first published with its premier edition #1 for Winter/Spring 2004. It continued until issue #17 was published for Winter 2011. Simultaneous to the "Numismatic Sun" Bowers also published two editions of a similar publication enti-

Empire REVIEW

The Empire Review, copyright Empire Coin Company, Inc., Empire Building, Johnson City, New York. Subscription rate: $1 for four issues . . . issued at the rate of three to five issues per year.

Issue No. 17 Dec. 1962-Jan. 1963

Close up of the famous 1942/1 overdate dime . . . one of the many interesting coins in this issue.

Today an 1877 Indian cent in Proof condition sells for close to $1,000.00. A few years ago the same coin could be purchased for under $100.00. As one of the country's largest rare coin dealers we are often queried on the subject of price versus value. Is an 1877 Indian cent really worth $1,000.00? There are numerous other price illustrations.

In our opinion most coin prices are in their infancy . . . and have a long way to go to catch up with many other fields of collecting. For a rare book to sell for $10,000.00 or more was not an unusual occurrence even thirty of forty years ago.

The information that a certain stamp of British Guiana is worth $50,000.00 has been with us for many years now. No coins have ever sold for near this figure, to our knowledge.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City recently paid over $2,000,000.00 for a Rembrandt painting. A collection of coins consisting of each denomination, date and mintmark issued by the United States and in the finest condition obtainable would not total this figure!

Coins before 1940 are generally priced in keeping with their value. It is the ups and downs of recent rolls and proof sets which have led to the comments that coins are overpriced.

Most early coins are scarce and do not exist in quantity lots. A 1907 proof dime, for example, catalogs for $47.50 in the Guide Book. There were 575 specimens struck. Allowing for disappearance and damage, it is unlikely that more than 300 or so proofs exist today of this date. This makes it 10,000 times rarer than a 1961 proof dime! An 1843-0 dime catalogs for $100.00 in uncirculated condition in the same reference. We have handled millions of dollars worth of coins, but have never seen one offered for sale.

The prices of 1793 to 1940 issues are based on demand. As the supply of these coins is widespread among many collectors they are generally free of erratic price fluctuation. They increase steadily and surely in value as the demand for them increases. In our modern society the appeal of coin collecting is spreading every week to hundreds of new persons. With more leisure time available for hobbies numismatics is increasing in popularity by leaps and bounds. As the number of collectors increases and as the buying power of collectors increases the prices of coins do likewise. For this reason early coins have historically proven themselves to be good investments and excellent hedges

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tled "Paper Money Review" dated Spring/Summer 2006 and Summer/Fall 2006.

Q. David Bowers has also published dozens of other books and newsletters. In a discussion with David at a recent ANA convention I discussed his career and contributions to the numismatic hobby. I asked if he possibly would ever publish another hard copy newsletter. His answer was that he had thought about it but due to the changing times, the internets availability that unfortunately it would probably never happen again. I miss these publications and being a senior numismatist I enjoy sitting back in my easy chair and reading books and magazines I can hold in my hands.

As a numismatic writer myself and researcher I definitely find many older publications to contain very relevant information, stories, and articles that even today contain interesting information. Also comparing yesterdays prices to todays is essentially a time machine. I definitely plan to continue expanding not only my library but my knowledge of this wonderful hobby and many times pick up an old magazine or book to settle in for an enjoyable evenings reading. My many thanks to Q. David Bowers for his lifetime of research and writing which has greatly enriched the worlds greatest hobby.#

HATHAWAY AND BOWERS GALLERIES, INC. presents . . .

CHOICE and DESIRABLE COINS

for sale to discriminating numismatists . . .

Vol.III, Catalogue No. 3 December, 1969

Copyright by Hathaway and Bowers Galleries, Inc.; Hathaway and Bowers Building; Santa Fe Springs, Calif. 90670. Tel. (213) 941-8774. Price of this catalogue: $2.

Items in this catalogue may be reserved by telephoning Q. David Bowers or Mrs. Marilyn Dugan during business hours at (213) 941-8774. Or, Mr. Bowers may be reached at his home after hours ('til 10 pm) at: (213) 696-9021. Telephone collect to reserve items valued at $200 or more. This catalogue cancels all previous catalogues and price quotations. See Terms of Sale elsewhere in this catalogue for ordering information. Business by mail only.

Hathaway and Bowers Galleries, Inc. is a member of the Hathaway and Bowers group of companies - international specialists in rare coins, fine antiquarian items, and related pieces.

Indian cents are among the most beautiful American coins ever issued. You'll find a wonderful assortment of Indian cents in the ultimate condition, Proof, offered for sale in this catalogue!

Over the years we have had quite a few rarities, but never before have we offered a pair of 1836 name-below-base Gobrecht dollars together in one catalogue!

Welcome to our new catalogue! It is full of choice, rare and interesting coins of all types — and we are sure you'll find many pieces to be of interest. All are priced to be excellent values. And, equally important, we believe you'll like our conservative grading.

Among the early American issues listed you'll find a large selection of colonial coins, including many Massachusetts silver pieces formerly in the renowned collection of Mr. T. James Clarke of Jamestown, N.Y. The half cents are highlighted by a remarkable selection of the rare Proofs including one of six 1811 restrikes issued, specimens of 1831 and 1836, and a series of the seldom-seen issues of the 1840's — all of which add up to the most extensive group of half cent Proofs we've offered in the past fifteen years.

If you're forming a type set of United States coins you'll be especially interested in the large group of 1793 wreath cents presented in this catalogue. The specialist will find the 1799 perfect date cent to be of importance. The small cents, two cent pieces, nickel and silver three cent pieces and half dimes in this catalogue are, as usual, quite varied and range from inexpensive "type" issues to the more costly key dates.

A nice collection of early Proof coins recently purchased has been broken up and distributed throughout the catalogue. You'll find Proof singles of Liberty seated and Barber type dimes, quarters and halves as well as several intact Proof sets of 1864, 1866, 1877 and other years.

A superb collection of U.S. Assay Commission medals is an outstanding feature of this catalogue. Not since the 1952 A.N.A. convention auction has a large group been offered for sale; and that group, remarkable as it was, was not so large or complete as the collection we offer! Even if you are not a potential buyer for the c.$20,000.00 collection you'll enjoy reading the descriptions for few other numismatic catalogues in recent years have boasted even a single one of these Assay medals. As a brief, brief description of a very interesting ritual we mention here that once a year the Assay Commission

IS THIS YOUR FIRST CATALOGUE FROM US???

If you like this catalogue (and we hope that you do!) and would like to remain on our mailing list for future issues, here's what to do: (1)A purchase of $10 or more from this catalogue will assure you of a subscription FREE of charge to our next six issues. Or, (2) you can subscribe to the next six issues for just $5. Request "Coin Catalogue Subscription" when subscribing. (Subscription rate outside of North America: $10 for the next 6 issues)

1.

HATHAWAY AND BOWERS GALLERIES, INC. presents . . .

RARE COINS

for sale to discriminating numismatists . . .

Vol.III, Catalogue No. 9 January-February, 1971

Items in this catalogue may be reserved by telephoning Mrs. Barbara Lenin or Q. David Bowers during business hours at (213) 941-8774. See Terms of Sale elsewhere for ordering information. Business by mail only; we maintain no over the counter facilities as all coins are kept in bank vaults. Copyright by Hathaway and Bowers Galleries, Inc.

The first Philadelphia Mint as it appeared in 1792.

Many thanks for your nice response to our last catalogue. Each of our offerings seems to do better than the one before it — for which we thank you! The greatest demand was for what we call "the better material" in the trade — scarce and rare dates, type coins, and related issues.

This brings to mind an unusual problem of our business. Most businesses have a problem selling merchandise. Not so with a fine arts business such as rare coins. Our problem is buying. Just in our last catalogue there were many examples of this — such as the 1855 pattern cent listed at $149 and described at the upper right of page 39 of our last issue. We had

We didn't have enough of these!

just one piece in stock, and it went to the first order received. Now comes our "problem." About a dozen others wanted it too! The result was that over $1500.00 worth of orders for this coin had to be refunded. How simple and nice it would be if we could call up a wholesale warehouse and say "Ship me a dozen 1855 pattern cents." However, it doesn't work out that way. Perhaps it's all for the best — for if rare coins were easy for us to buy, then they would probably be hard for us to sell!

The present strength of the coin market has prompted the thoughts of many to turn to coin investment. "Investment" is a catch-all term which is often used in the coin field to include just about anything that has a price tag on it! The fact remains, however, that certain rare coins have been truly superb investments in the past and should continue to be so in the future. America's economy seems to be committed to an inflationary spiral, with the result that the purchasing power of the dollar keeps wasting away. The problem of the American citizen is to at least keep pace with inflation and, if possible, to keep a bit ahead of it. Coins offer the opportunity to have your cake and eat it too. Coins make a fascinating hobby and, at the same time, they can be an excellent monetary investment. We've written a short article on the subject of coin investment in three areas — and you might enjoy reading it elsewhere in this issue.

One of the favorite books on our library is *U.S. Pattern, Trial, and Experimental Pieces* by Dr. J. Hewitt Judd. This is a book about why and how coin designs were proposed and adopted. Although the famed 1856 flying eagle cent (a pattern coin) is familiar to most casual collectors, the dozens of other pattern flying eagle and other design cents in that era aren't. While the $4 gold stella of 1879 is viewed with

BU 1930 LINCOLN CENT FOR JUST $1.00!

—Catalogues $3.25!—

Here's our Special Offer this issue. With any order in the amount of $10 or more you may purchase for just $1 a choice BU 1930 Lincoln cent — a coin which catalogues $3.25! As this is below wholesale we make the following limitations: (1) Just one coin per customer. (2) Offer limited to the number of pieces we have on hand — about 1,000 coins — so order early! Request "BU 1930 cent offer" and add $1 to your order.

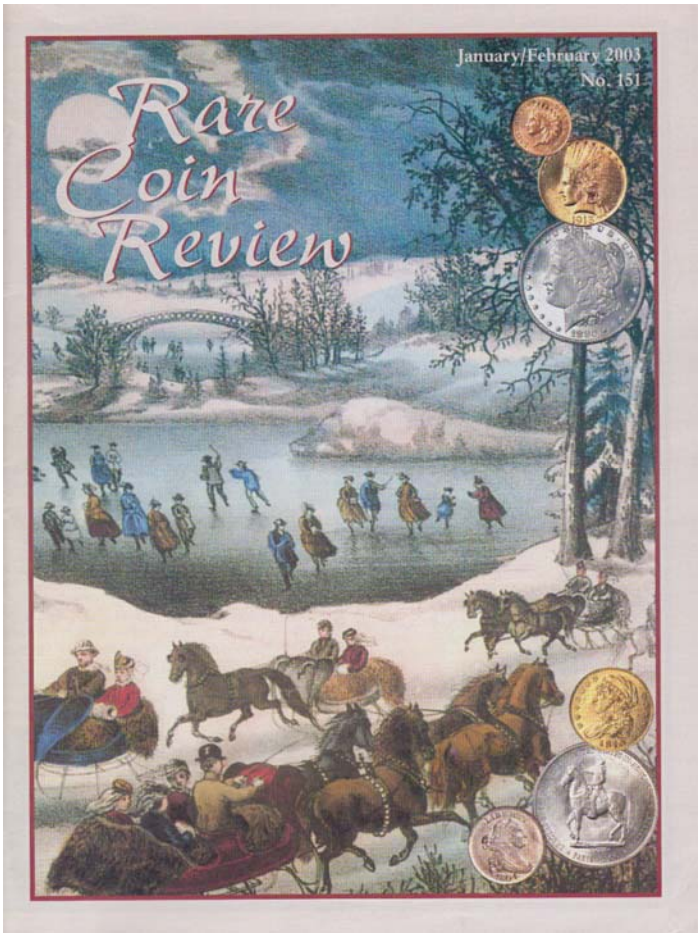
1.

Bowers and Ruddy Galleries

Price: $5

Summer 1975

RARE COIN REVIEW No. 23



The ANR Numismatic Sun

Issue #1 Winter/Spring 2004

Which United States Presidents Make the Numismatic Grade?

From the BEST

To the WORST

American Numismatic Rarities, LLC

Paper Money Review

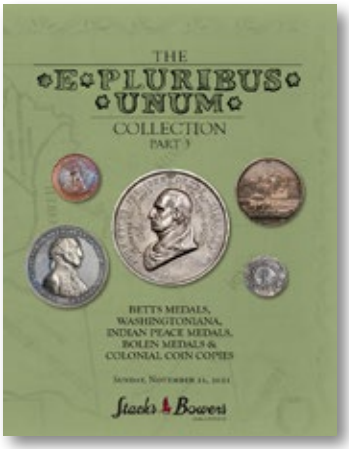
Issue #1 Spring/Summer 2006

The Stack's Bowers Galleries
November 2021 Auction

Official Auction of the Whitman Coin & Collectibles Winter Expo

November 21-23 & November 29-December 1, 2021

Griffin Studios • Costa Mesa, California



Auction Schedule

Live Auction Sessions

Session 1
The E Pluribus Unum Collection Part 3: Peace Medals, Washingtoniana & Colonial Copies
Sunday, November 21 • 12:00 PM PT

Session 2
U.S. Coins Part 1: Tokens, Medals & Half Cents — Half Dollars
Monday, November 22 • 9:00 AM PT

Session 3
Early American Coins
Monday, November 22 • 4:00 PM PT

Session 4
U.S. Currency: Featuring the "Gnat" Laguna Coast Registry & Rarity Collection Part 1
Monday, November 22 • 3:00 PM PT

Session 5
U.S. Coins Part 2: Silver Dollars — End
Tuesday, November 23 • 9:00 AM PT

Session 6
Rarities Night
Tuesday, November 23 • 4:00 PM PT

Internet Only Sessions

StacksBowers.com

Session 7
U.S. Coins Part 1
Monday, November 29 • 9:00 AM PT

Session 8
U.S. Coins Part 2
Tuesday, November 30 • 9:00 AM PT

Session 9
U.S. Currency
Tuesday, November 30 • 9:00 AM PT

Session 10
U.S. Coins Part 3
Wednesday, December 1 • 9:00 AM PT

Lot Viewing

November 1-4, 2021 *(by appointment only)* • **Stack's Bowers Galleries Costa Mesa offices**
1550 Scenic Ave., Ste. 150, Costa Mesa, CA 92626

November 10-13, 2021 *(by appointment only)* • **Stack's Bowers Galleries New York offices**
470 Park Ave., New York, NY 10022

November 16-19, 2021 • 9:00 AM - 6:00 PM • Room 307 • Baltimore Convention Center
1 West Pratt Street Baltimore, MD 21201

If you cannot view in person, we will have our professional numismatists on hand to answer questions via phone or email about specific lots. Please email info@stacksbowers.com to make arrangements.

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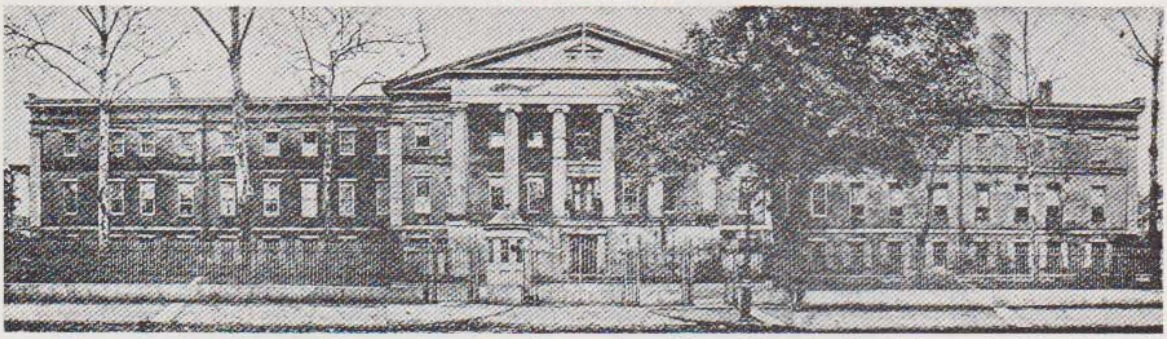
Reprinted from the "Empire Review" Issue #14 / Courtesy of Q. David Bowers

THE SEIZURE AND OPERATION OF THE NEW ORLEANS MINT BY THE CONFEDERACY

by

Walter Thompson



The main ingredient of dreams is said to be stardust. The vision the Confederacy had in its early enthusiastic days of having a mint and coinage of its own was a short lived will-o-the-wisp made of the same stuff as dreams.

This log of events is taken from what is believed to be heretofore unpublished documents found at the National Archives.

One of the first rumbles of the oncoming Civil War was heard on January 30, 1861, when William A. Elmore, Superintendent of the United States Mint at New Orleans, resigned. On the very next day he addressed the following letter to Director of the Mint Snowden in Philadelphia:

> *"This morning a Committee of the Convention acting under an ordinance passed by that body took possession of this institution in the name of the State of Louisiana. As soon as I can get a copy of this ordinance I will forward it to you."*

The rules of the seizure were set forth in the following ordinance. It must be remembered that referances to the United States Sub-Treasury were actual references to the treasurer of the New Orleans Mint. The office of treasurer of the New Orleans Mint was used as a depository for all United States funds in the area. Hence the reference "Sub-Treasury" also means the New Orleans Mint itself. That part of the ordinance which is pertinent follows:

> *"The Louisiana Convention after having taken possession of the United States Sub-Treasury at New Orleans, passed the following subjoined ordinance authorizing the payment there of certain government funds.*
>
> *"Whereas the State of Louisiana has taken under its control the funds deposited in the late Sub-Treasury of the United States at New Orleans, but considering it just that certain drafts drawn against the same should be paid:*
>
> *"Therefore, be it ordained by the people of the State of Louisiana in Convention assembled, that the state depository of said funds be and is authorized to pay all drafts drawn in the legitimate course of disbursement by the Disbursing Officer of the United States on the funds heretofore deposited in the Sub-Treasury of the United States at New Orleans to the credit of said officers respectively; provided that no draft shall be paid except out of the balance standing to the credit of the officer drawing the same; and provided further, that the aggregate amount of the drafts hereby authorized and to be paid shall not exceed the sum of $306,592.80. (Author's note—This should not be considered as a gesture of largess on the part of the Confederacy as most of this money was probably due Mint employees for salaries and local tradespeople for goods or services rendered.)*
>
> *"Be it further ordained; that the State depository aforesaid be and is hereby authorized to pay all outstanding drafts drawn by the United States prior to the passage of the ordinance of secession against the funds heretofore deposited in the Sub-Treasury of the United States at New Orleans to the credit of the public revenue of the United States. Provided that the aggregate amount of said drafts shall not exceed the sum of $146.226.74; but NO TRANSFER DRAFTS ON THE BULLION FUND SHALL BE RECOGNIZED OR PAID."*

The bullion fund was a revolving amount of money kept on hand to assure prompt payment of deposits after the proper assay had been accomplished.

It probably took about two weeks for this information to reach Director of the Mint Snowden because it was not until February 8, 1861, that he made his report to Secretary of the Treasury Dix on the matter in the following letter:

> *"I send you enclosed a copy of a letter I have recently received from Mr. Elmore, superintendent of the branch mint at New Orleans. It appears from the communication the committee acting under the convention has taken possession of the branch mint in the name of the state of Louisiana. The right to coin money—one of the highest acts of sovereignty—being expressly granted to the United States and witheld from the states, the action of the state of Louisiana cannot but be regarded as revolutionary in its character, and the destruction of the rights of the people and government of the United States. By the law establishing branch mints of the United States they are under the control and regulation of the director of the mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the secretary of the treasury and for that purpose it shall be the duty of*

the said director to prescribe such regulations and returns periodically and occasionally as shall appear to the necessary for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of Congress in establishing the said branches; also the purpose of discriminating the coin which shall be stamped at each branch mint and at the Mint itself; also for the purpose of preserving conformity of weight and fineness in the coin stamped at each place; and for that purpose to require transmission and delivery to him at the mint from time to time of such parcels of the coinage of each branch mint as he shall think proper to be subject to such assays and tests as he shall direct.

"My instructions require weekly reports of its operation from the branch mint at New Orleans; and monthly returns of parcels of coinage from each delivery of coin from the coiner to the treasurer. These reports and coins for the month of January have been received; but the weekly returns since the close of the month have been omitted to be sent to me. It thus appears that the institution in question is not conducting its operations in a lawful manner; and although it is still a branch mint of the United States, for no action of the state of Louisiana can legally alter its relation to the general government, yet the coinage from the close of the month of January will not be subject to the test required by law, it has practically ceased to be a branch of the Mint. The coinage of that branch is designated by the letter "O" on the reverse side of each piece. The coins struck in January are legal coins of the United States; but as these pieces cannot be distinguished from others struck since that time having the date 1861; the whole coinage of the year ought to be discredited by the government. The announcement should be made, either by the proclamation of the President or by Congress, if the former should not be deemed proper, that the coin at the branch mint of New Orleans of the year 1861 are not the coinage of the United States and are therefore not a legal tender in the payment of debt; said coins are designated by the letter "O" on the reverse of each piece. I may state here that the coins stamped at San Francisco are designated by the letter "S"; those of Dahlonega, Georgia by the letter "D" and those of Charlotte, North Carolina by the letter "C." The coinage of the Mint at Philadelphia is distinguished by the absence of any letter as a mint mark.

"The coinage dies are prepared at the Mint in Philadelphia for the branches. I furnished at the close of last year the New Orleans branch the following number of working dies for 1861: Double Eagles, three obverse and three reverse; Eagles, two obverse; Half eagles, two obverse; Three Dollars, two reverses (the date is on the reverse of these pieces); Quarter Eagle, four obverses; Gold Dollar, two reverses (same as $3.00 gold pieces); Silver Dollar, two obverses; Half Dollar, twelve obverses; Quarter Dollar, four obverses; Dime, two obverses and two reverses; Half Dime, two obverses and two reverses. In reference to these dies I suggest it desirable that the agent of the Department should be required to call at the branch and ask to have the dies delivered to him for the purpose of returning them to the Philadelphia Mint. The person in charge of that institution may perhaps be willing to comply with this request. (Author's note—This idea appears to be the height of wishful thinking by Director Snowden.) If so, it will relieve us from the embarrassment of having coins issued purported to be the coin of the United States but which are not subjected to the trials and assays required by law.

"I may add, as appropriate to this communication, that the building of the branch mint at New Orleans cost the United States the sum of $591,514.46. The amount of bullion on hand at the mint at the present time is $389,267.46." (Author's note—This is the fund confiscated by Louisiana.)

The New Orleans Mint continued its operation in the usual way with the exception that the periodical reports were sent to C. G. Memminger, secretary of the treasury of the Confederacy, at Montgomery, Alabama instead of Director Snowden at Philadelphia.

Enthusiasm was high and big plans were abroad when, on March 6, 1861, the superintendent of the New Orleans Mint, William A. Elmore, wrote a letter to the secretary of the Confederate treasury, Memminger, which said:

"I suppose that seals will be required for the use of the Confederate States, bonds will also have to be engraved and new dies, with appropriate designs and inscriptions, will be required for this institution. I would respectfully suggest that it would be good policy to have a regularly appointed engraver to do, if possible, all the work of the government, that of the Mint included.

"It is believed that it would be more economical to have the work done by an officer of the Government than to have it done by the job. The services of a competent engraver could be secured I have no doubt for $2,000.00 per year.

"When the Confederate States assumes active control over the operations of the institution (Author's note—The mint was operated for the first few months by Louisiana) I assume that it will require new dies with new devices and inscriptions. To procure tthem will require time. Would it not be well to commence preparations for the new state of things?"

To have a dream is one thing, but to realize it under the hard terms of reality is another. This is reflected in the following letter of Elmore to Memminger:

> *". . . I have made inquiry among persons here most likely to know and from the information I have received I do not believe that the government could rely upon having the dies made here. Such is the judgment of persons most likly to know.*
>
> *"The dies might be ordered through a house here and the work would be executed either in New York or London as might be preferred. But if this course was pursued there would be very little protection against counterfeiting.*
>
> *"Under the circumstances I am of the opinion that the best plan is to get an engraver from Europe if we have the time and cannot get one from New York. . . . The average cost of a pair of dies if ordered would probably be about $100.00 and it would probably take about three weeks to make a pair."*

Apparently little thought had been given a coinage or a mint by the Congress of the Confederacy as evidenced by the letter below sent by Memminger to Elmore:

> *"When Mr. Brewer of your city was here I spoke to him on the subject, and I am under the impression he was to send me a design for the new coins. I must be mistaken, however, as I have heard nothing from him.*
>
> *"I wish, therefore, you would see some of the persons in New Orleans who deal in engravings and designing and procure some designs from them for the various coins and send them here immediately. I would suggest to them to design something new and appropriate to the South, leaving to the North the eagle and its counterparts."*

Hopes were still high. Most likely as a result of Elmore's appeal for help the architectural firm of Gallier and Esterbrook of New Orleans made these suggestions for devices for the coinage in a letter to Elmore:

> *"In accordance with your request, we have prepared and have the pleasure to submit herewith a design for the new coinage of the Confederacy. Perhaps a description of the drawings may be acceptable. The principal figure, the goddess of Liberty, seated, holds in her right hand a staff surmounted by the Liberty Cap, her left arm resting on a shield and the left hand on the Constitution. On the shield is shown a portion of the flag of the Confederacy. To the left of the figure will be observed sugar growing, a bale of cotton and a sugar hogshead. A bale of tobacco is to the right together with cotton and tobacco in its various stages of growth. On the reverse side is an endless chain composed of fifteen links. South Carolina, having taken the lead, occupies the top link. The other links to the right and left represent the other states in order of their secession. The remaining blank links are an invitation to the border states to hasten to inscribe their names within the circle. The stars of the Confederate States are distinct; those of the border states are in the twilight, but visible . . . soon we hope to stand out as bright as their neighbors. In the center is inscribed the monogram composed of the letters C.S.A. meaning the Confederate States of America.*
>
> *"TWENTY DOLLARS has been printed to represent the denomination of the coin. Of course, FIFTY CENTS might as well be put; by which we mean that the design is adaptable to any denomination of our coin."*

The hopes of a coinage of their own, stamped with truly Confederate devices and hopes of a thriving mint were finally lost to the Confederacy as well as posterity by the cold hard dictates of war. The Confederate Congress finally decreed that all resources must be used in the prosecution of the war. It must have been a sad task that Memminger performed when he wrote this letter to Elmore:

> *"The stern necessities of war compels the Government to collect and receive all its resources. Congress has just adopted the act of which a copy is enclosed. From its terms you will perceive that an offer is made to you to permit the use and occupation of your present dwelling, in consideration that you will undertake the charge and safekeeping of the whole establishment. Be pleased to inform me whether you will accept this offer.*
>
> *"The salaries and all expenses are to cease with month. This will enable you to complete the coinage of which you wrote in a former letter. You will please notify all your subordinate officers and workmen that their services will not be required after the first of June; and, in the meantime, you will make arrangements for selling all perishable articles and for placing all the machinery, utensils and property in such condition that they will suffer no injury for the period during which it is probable the establishment will be closed . . ."*

Thus ended the dream.

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Ex: Newman

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PR66 NGC

1846-O Seated Dollar
MS63 PCGS. CAC

1858 Seated Dollar
PR66 NGC

1877-CC Trade Dollar
MS65 NGC

1857-O Five Dollar
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AN ODD OBJECT OF UTAH

CURIOUS ENGRAVED CALIFORNIA GOLD 50-CENT PIECE

BY STEVE ROACH / COIN WORLD EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

An unusual piece of California small-denomination pioneer gold is one of the highlights of Heritage Auctions' Feb. 26, Feb. 27 and March 1 auction held in conjunction with the Professional Numismatists Guild's Dallas Coin and Paper Money Show.

The round 50-cent piece, with design elements similar to the Coronet Liberty type used on contemporary Coronet gold dollars of the time, was privately issued.

It is especially unusual in that it was engraved for use as a presentation piece.

Heritage writes in its description: "Perhaps the earliest known numismatic piece of its kind from Utah, this engraved California gold half dollar is intriguing both for its known and unknown historic importance. The host coin is a BG-429 Small Head, Bust Close to First Star, Period One small denomination gold piece dated 1853, and engraved for presentation to A.R. Jackman, December 15, 1857."

The BG-429 reference refers to the numbering system used in *California Pioneer Fractional Gold*, Second Edition, by Walter Breen and Ronald J. Gillio.

It is certified by Numismatic Conservation Services as genuine, but does not carry a grade.

The description provides the tantalizing story behind Jackman, writing, "Ammi Rumsey Jackman was one of the first Utah pioneers, arriving at the Great Salt Lake Valley on September 30, 1847. He was born in Genesee County, New York in 1825. He left New York at age 13 and worked for a time on the steamboats in Missouri, where his family converted to Mormonism in the 1830s and soon moved to Nauvoo, Illinois. He became a member of the Mormon Battalion that started West at the time of the exodus after the assassination of the Mormon leader and prophet, Joseph Smith. Jackman traveled with the second party of emigrants to Salt Lake."

Heritage adds, "The exact engraving on this tiny gold piece is intricately done and reads 'A.R. JACKMAN G.S.L. CITY DEC. 15. 1857.' The inscription encircles the obverse. The fact that this gold piece was presented just a few months after the infamous 'Mountains Meadows Massacre' near Cedar City, Utah in 1857 may or may not have any significance."

It was previously offered at Ira & Larry Goldberg Auctioneers' April 2008 sale as part of the Latter-Day Saints Collection where it sold for $2,400 against an estimate of $4,000 to $6,000. That lot description stated, "This California gold half dollar is perhaps the earliest known numismatic piece from Utah, and as such has great significance."

An unusual engraved California small-denomination pioneer gold piece may be Utah's first numismatic object, according to Heritage Auctions.

Image courtesy Heritage Auctions.

The PNG show will be held at the Gaylord Texan Resort & Convention Center, located at 1501 Gaylord Trail, 7.5 miles from Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport. The show will be open to the public for a fee of $10 or free with a coupon, available at www.pngdealers.org/images/COUPON.dls.pdf.

Public hours will be Thursday, Feb. 26, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Friday, Feb. 27, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; and Saturday, Feb. 28, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

COURTESY OF "COIN WORLD"
March 9. 201`5

The following information/flyer was dropped off at the front desk during last months coin show in Sandy.

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A club member will share a short presentation on coins / history of their interest.

For more information contact *Mark Avery @ 615-482-9747*

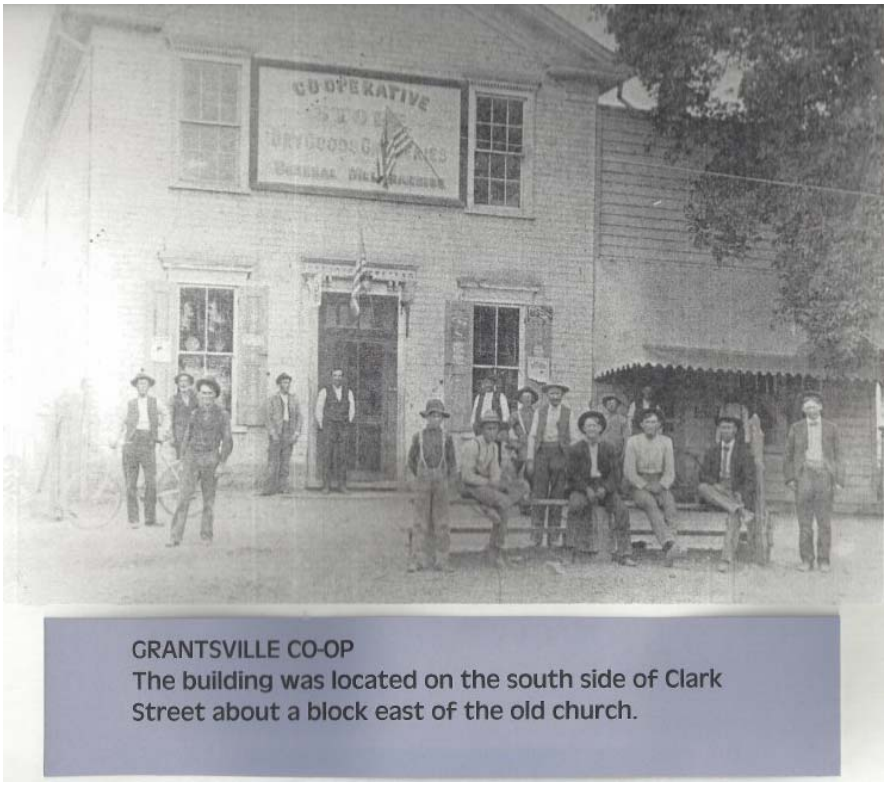
popsavery1@gmail.com

2021 UNS MEETING SCHEDULE

MAY (INSIDE) UNS Birthday / Proof Set Display UNS Medals Members – Memories/History	JUNE (OUTSIDE) Youth Night Junior Board Member Organize Contact PCGS/ANA/US Mint NUTS COIN SHOW	JULY (OUTSIDE) Picnic	AUGUST (OUTSIDE) Speaker – Kelly Finnegan Minting Process
SEPTEMBER (INSIDE) Grading Board Meeting	OCTOBER Speaker – Brent Ashworth UNS COIN SHOW	NOVEMBER Auction Board Meeting	DECEMBER Christmas Dinner

Grantsville Co-op

Doug Nyholm



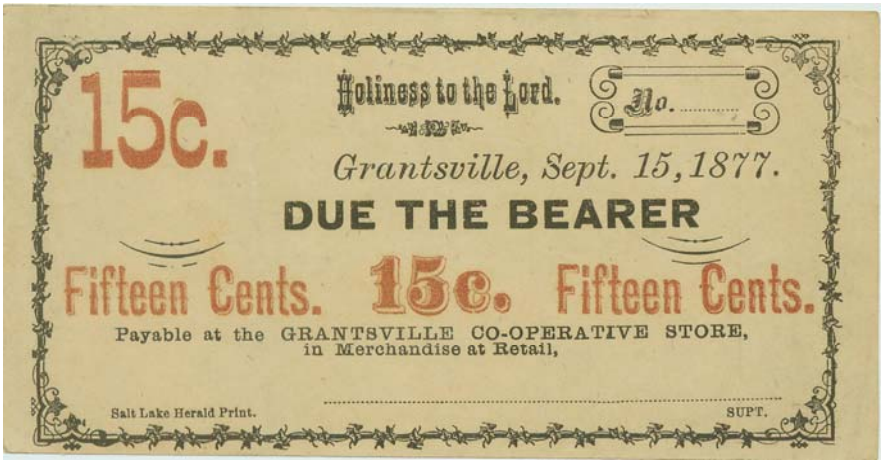
GRANTSVILLE CO-OP
The building was located on the south side of Clark Street about a block east of the old church.

The settlement which would later become known as Grantsville was founded in the fall of 1850 on the site used for a herd shelter by cattle drives in 1848. James Wrathall build a 16 foot square cabin calked with mud and branches from nearby Pine Creek. They attempted to spend the winter of 1850/51 but were run away by Indian attacks. They were able to move back in the spring and by the following winter six additional families arrived. By 1852 the settlement was prospering with a population of about 30 settlers and 45 Indians. In 1852 the site was surveyed by Major George D. Grant who was sent from the Nauvoo Legion with a company of 45 men to assist with the defense. Grantsville became the name of the settlement from Major Grant in 1853 and the population steadily grew.

James Wrathall (1828-1896) settled there in 1853 who would later become involved with the formation of the Grantsville Co-op in 1860 which was originally named "The Grantsville Branch of the Deseret Agricultural and

JAMES WRATHALL

Manufacturing Society." James Wrathall became one of the leading citizens in the area raising sheep and becoming quite wealthy.



The Grantsville Co-op issued paper scrip of which several pieces have survived. The earliest known example is dated Jan. 1, 1877 in the denomination or either $5 or 5 cents. No indication of which denomination was intended on the scrip but most likely it would have been 5 cents as $5 was a large amount at the time and very few Territorial mercantiles issued any denominations that large, however some $5 notes are known. A later issue is known in the denomination of 5 cents and another in the slightly unusual denomination of 15 cents. Both of these are noted as being 'cents.' These two later issues are unsigned and possibly un-issued remainders, they are dated September 15, 1887 about a year and half after the aforementioned note. The earlier note was apparently issued as it has been serial numbered and signed by two persons. The serial number is #67 and a Josh R. Clark signed as Manager while a John Robinson signed as "PER" which is unclear what position that indicates. On the $1 note with a much higher serial number Josh Clark signed as Manager while a Per signature is blank.

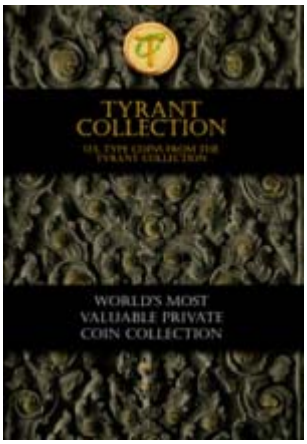
The final minutes from the Co-op meeting are dated September 2, 1907 with Josh R. Clark still present at that meeting. Like all Territorial Mercantiles and Co-op's specific information regarding their operations are just a rare as the scrip and tokens they produced. Above is a bit of the history for the Grantsville Co-op.

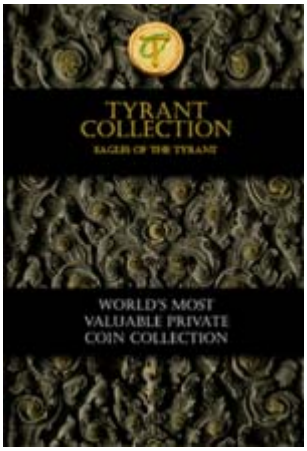
BOOK REVIEW

The Tyrant Collection

The Worlds Most Valuable Private Coin Collection

Doug Nyholm





I recently acquired two booklets published by the owners of the Tyrant Collection, one on US. Type coins which was recently displayed at the recent ANA Convention, and the other on U.S. Gold Eagles minted from 1795 to 1933. Each coin is pictured with a brief description but what is absolutely astounding is the condition of each coin. The vast majority are of the finest known or nearly the finest known with most coins, even 18th and 19th century examples in MS or Proof 67 or 68. The US type set booklet depicts 420 different coins while the US Gold Eagle book has 319 different Eagles displayed.

There are a total of 7 different books with the other 5 being composed of Foreign Tyrants entitled: Tyrants of the Seine / Tyrants of the Tiber / Tyrants of the Tyrrhenisn & Adriatic Seas / Tyrants of the Tigris & Euphrates / and Tyrants of the Thames. Many of the actual coins have been displayed at various events. The goal of the collection is to construct the finest coins of the world with the emphasis on every Tyrant who ruled every major territory or country, preferably a large gold coin depicting the rulers portrait or effigy and name in the finest possible condition.

Each of the 7 booklets can be ordered for only $10 each, printed softcover on glossy paper with exceptional photo quality. They are available from **www.thetyrantcollection.com**. You can also view the coins also at their website.

PRIZES!

Thanks to Bruce Griggs for acquiring our prizes monthly!

Promptness Prize: **1959 Silver Dime slab**
Junior Prize: **1947-S Quarter**
Member Prize: **1972-S Proof Silver IKE**

1- 1878 Morgan Silver dollar
2- 1827 Large Cent
3- 1974 Mint Set
4- 1990 Sil. Proof IKE Commemorative
5- 1954 Washington quarter
6- 1925 Slab PEACE dollar
7- 1953-S Booker T. Washington half dollar
8- 1912 Newfoundland 20 cent piece

#

The Buy of the month is Innovation Dollars

Q. David Bowers First Coin Quiz

Courtesy "Empire Topics" #1 May-June 1958

1. **From the observer's position, the eagle faces left on all of the following coins except?**

A. 1858 Cent B. 1842 Half Dollar C. 1885 Trade Dollar D. 1892 Barber Quarter

2. **In 1859 transitional pattern coins were struck in a number of denomination's. Which of the following had no 1859 transitional coin?**

A. Cents B. Half Dimes C. Dimes D. Quarters

3. **The Old Spanish Trail commemorative half dollar was coined in which of the following years?**

A. 1925 B. 1934 C. 1935 D. 1936

4. **Clark Gruber & Co. which issued territorial gold coins in the 1860's was located in which of the following locations?**

A. San Francisco B. Salt Lake City C. Denver D. Sacramento

5. **Roman numerals instead of an Arabic date on one type of the 1907 double eagle. Roman numerals also appear as the date on one of our commemorative coins. Which one?**

A. 1903 Louisiana Purchase dollar. B. 1915 Pan-Pacific fifty dollar gold piece C. 1916 McKinley dollar D. 1928 Philadelphia quarter eagle

6. **Which of the following denominations was not discontinued in 1889?**

A. Three-dollar gold B. Gold dollars C. Three-cent silver D. Three-Cent nickels

7. **Half eagles were first coined in which of the following years?**

A. 1793 B. 1794 C. 1795 D. 1796

8. **The leading reference on early half dollars was written by which of the following individuals?**

A. Bolender B. Beistle C. Breen D. Browning

9. **The motto IN GOD WE TRUST was added to our quarters, half dollars, and dollars in what year?**

A. 1853 B. 1864 C. 1866 D. 1873

10. **The comet variety is a variety of what coin?**

A. 1807 Large cent B. 1821 dime C. 1795 Half cent D. 1797 dollar

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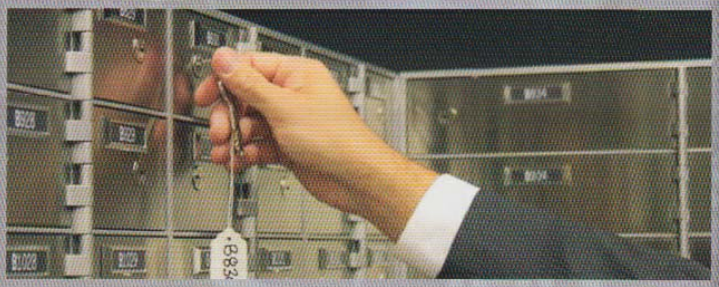

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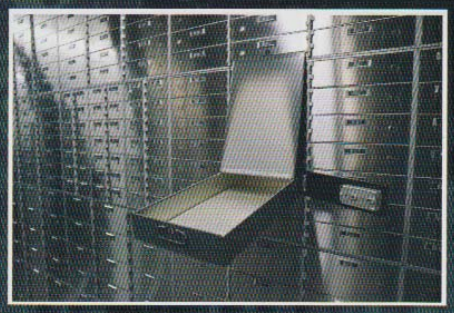

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COLLECTING FOR FUN

I have, over the years, collected almost all US series of coins and many foreign series' from Canada, Mexico, Great Britain, and even the Philippians. As a 10 year old I collected first from circulation remembering silver coins and even spending Morgan dollars for candy.

Those were the days way before certification and the joy of filling holes in the blue Whitman folders. In retrospect, those days were just filled with enjoyment of the search and filling one of the many blank holes in my albums. Although I completed many sets and albums and eventually acquired that 1909-SVDB and 1916-D Mercury dime, finding that scarce early Lincoln in change was every bit as exciting.

Collecting today is still fun but definitely different. Whether you collect rare coins in certified slabs or modern offerings directly from the mint, it is somewhat sad that circulation finds are basically a thing of the past.

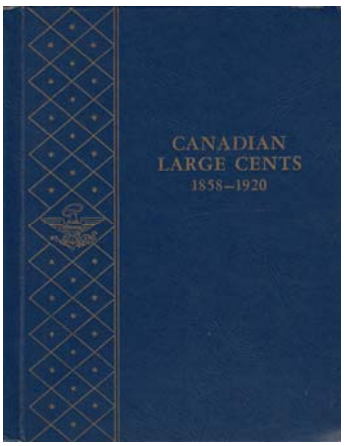
One of the benefits from coin collecting is the history that is learned. Not only from US coins but your missing out if one does not delve into something foreign or ancient. Ancient coins are one area that I know very little about but I did put together a set of British pennies and learned a great deal about their monarchs and history of England.

I have collected quite a bit of Canadian coinage also and recently purchased an old Whitman Bookshelf album for Canadian large cents 1858-1920. This is a collection I assembled decades ago and sold at a later date but the album that I purchased this year contained about 20 various dates already in place. Now these coins were not expensive, rare, or in high grade but they brought back a lot of fond memories of assembling my earlier set. My first exposure to Canadian large cents was when one of my aunts had a box of about a dozen and as a child I was fascinated by them. I decided to complete this new set and purchased several from a local dealer and at the recent coin show. I also purchased several on eBay as most local dealers in Utah don't stock many Canadian large cents. Most are inexpensive being only a few dollars each but a couple run about $100 each. Even so it is just a fun set to work on.

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

It makes me think that you don't have to attempt that $20,000 set of coins to have fun. Collect for the fun of it and bring back memories of your first collective endeavors when allowance or money from your newspaper route funded your collection. I'm having fun.

Sincerely / Doug Nyholm



Got Stamps?

Old letters – Old postcards?

Do you have an old collection or accumulation of stuff that you don't know what to do with? ***I can help!*** Call me to discuss what items you have. Whether you just want to know what the value is or if you want to sell them. We can discuss what options you have to dispose of your items or I can give you a free verbal appraisal based on the current market value. Either way you will know what you have and can then make intelligent decisions as to what to do with it. Give me a call. It will be worth your time.

Dave Blackhurst

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UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the "Utah Numismatic Society"

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants:_____

Address:_____

E-Mail:_____

Phone Number:_____

Signature:_____

ANNUAL DUES

$30 Family $20 Adult $5 Junior / Under 18

#	#	#

By signing this application I acknowledge that I have never been convicted of a felony.

Where & When we meet:

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

Columbus Center / 2530 South 500 East, SLC, UT 84115

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 70th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held monthly on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable, as well as novice and beginning collectors, in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled "The Mint Master" contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the 'Counterfeit Corner,' 'Book Reviews,' 'Young Numismatists,' as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual "Youth Night" and "Summer Picnic."

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

Quiz Answers

1. **C**
2. **D**
3. **C**
4. **C**
5. **B**
6. **C**
7. **C**
8. B
9. C
10. A